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LOUISIANA'S BONDAGE.

NOTES OF THE BLOODLESS CONFLICT.

GRANT'S COURSE DENOUNCED BY REPRESENTATIVES.
FOSTER AND MOREY—MR. FOSTER DECLARES
THAT IT IS KILLING THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—
NO SIGNS OF VIOLENCE—SHERIDAN'S
DISPATCHES INDIGNANTLY DENOUNCED AS FALSE
AND OUTRAGEOUS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—What was published in
THE TRIBUNE this morning was the exact language of
Mr. Phelps of the Congressional Committee,
in answer to the correspondent's interrogatories.
I heard Mr. Foster, also of the Committee, say
I Frank Morey, a Republican member of Con-
gress. "I presume the President can keep this
thing up for two years more, and as he
evidently so intends, I presume he will do
it. But you may rest assured that if
he does, it will be utterly out of the
question to elect a Republican President in 1876.
Our party in the North is an intelligent and well-
meaning party. It wants to do right and when it
sees the way will do it. But this support by military
force of a Government which cannot live an hour on
its own resources, a Government which is opposed
by the combined wealth and intelligence of the
whole State, is killing it slowly and surely." Mr.
Morey agreed with Mr. Foster in these sentiments.

The situation to-day remains unchanged, except
that the State House is more strictly guarded than
ever. The soldiers have orders to admit no one
except such as are indicated on lists furnished by
Kellough. No one endeavors to enter, and the Radicals
continue their force of a Legislature unmo-
lested. There is no sign or symptom, however
faint, of a desire to enter the building. There are
as few threats as there were on Monday.
The United States troops still have possession, how-
ever, and martial law practically exists. The Con-
servatives have no idea of returning to a State
House barricaded and occupied as a fortress by the
United States Army. They are in caucus preparing
an address to the people which will be adopted and
published. After that they will leave the case in
the hands of the United States.

It is currently rumored this evening that Sheri-
dan has received support and encouragement from
Washington, and that he will probably begin
making arrests. It is not quite certain whether he
will arrest or on what grounds, as there has been no
act of violence against the law or the State Govern-
ment since the 14th of September. Mr. Phelps
testifies to the absence of any indication of an
outbreak, and so does everybody else who is
here to see for himself. Nevertheless such is the
popular impression, and a deep and intense feeling
of resentment exists in consequence. Unless Sheri-
dan should be explicitly authorized by an act of
Congress, it will be utterly impossible for him to
arrest any one here. The attempt to do so would
precipitate the most disastrous and deplorable con-
flict. People do not understand how he can take
such action, and they will not submit to it.

Sheridan's dispatches were condemned most em-
phatically in the public meetings last night, espe-
cially at the meeting of Northern and Western men,
held in the St. Charles Hotel, where his course was
reprobated and himself denounced. Gen. Cyrus
Bussey, who served throughout the war in the
United States Army, declared Sheridan's dispatches false
and outrageous, as did Gen. Hazard, also an ex-
United States officer and a war man. The whole
community, whether native or of Northern ante-
cedents, whether of Confederate or Union record,
join in denouncing Sheridan, and declaring a bitter
opposition to his forced course. There will be
no trouble here, and most lamentable trouble if he
persists.

McNary, Penn, and the other fusion candidates
of the State ticket of 1872 have renewed their offers
to the Congressional Committee, and are preparing
formal pledges to abide by the Committee's decision.
Their action has called forth commendation from all
parties. The Radicals of the Kellogg Legislature have,
since the expulsion of the Conservatives, acted on
the four parishes, for action on which the Conserva-
tives were driven out by the United States soldiers.
The difference is that they have seated the Radicals
whom every one knows to have been defeated, de-
feating so overwhelmingly that even the Returning
Board would not venture to declare them elected.
There was no military intervention in this case,
however. The offense against the Government
seems to have consisted in seating Conservative
members who were elected. Messrs. Phelps and
Foster leave to-night.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF WAR APPROVE
SHERIDAN'S COURSE—NO PROBABILITY THAT HIS
SUGGESTION WILL BE ACTED UPON—SHERIDAN
TELEGRAPHED THAT "THE BANDITTI" HAVE
THREATENED HIS LIFE BUT THAT HE IS NOT
AFRAID.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The following telegram was
sent to Gen. Sheridan to-day:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30, 1874.
Gen. P. H. Sheridan, New Orleans:
The President and all of us have full confidence in
and thoroughly approve your course.

WM. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

There is no probability that the President will
issue such a proclamation as Gen. Sheridan suggests
in his telegram to Secretary Belknap yesterday.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—The following telegram
has been sent by Gen. Sheridan to the Secretary of
War:

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 6, 1875.
The Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington:
The city is very quiet to-day. Some of the banditti
made idle threats last night that they would assassinate
me because I dared to tell the truth. I am not afraid,
and will not be stopped from informing the Government
that there are localities in this Department where the
very air has been impregnated with assassination for
some years.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General Commanding.

A REPORT FROM MAJOR MERRILL, COMMANDING
THE SHREVEPORT DISTRICT—THE RADICAL
CANDIDATES PROCLAIMED ELECTED, NOT ALLOWED
TO ASSUME THEIR OFFICES—ALLEGED MAL-
TREATMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—The following report was
received yesterday from Major Merrill by the Adju-
tant-General, Department of the Gulf, and by him
transmitted to Gen. Sheridan:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER RED RIVER,
SHREVEPORT, Dec. 30, 1874.

To the Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

SIR: Referring to your telegram of Dec. 18 directing
me in certain events to be in readiness to suppress
violence, and to let it be understood that I will do it, I
have the honor to report that, in view of these instruc-
tions, I have been at some pains to investigate the
probabilities of violence here, and the following are the
facts as nearly as I can ascertain: The State Returning
Board have officially announced that the candidates for
office in this parish on what is known as the Radical
ticket are duly and lawfully elected. The leaders of
the opposing party declare that such is not the
fact, and that the persons there declared
elected shall not take or hold the office. This determi-
nation appears to be well settled, and is so generally
expressed and approved by a large majority of the
whites that I have no doubt it is more than an idle
threat. This expression, in many instances,
is accompanied by threats of violence,
and even of death, to the officers if they
attempt to take the office, and I cannot doubt that such
threats are very seriously made. They are only a re-
hearsal of what was at all times the open talk of the lead-
ers before the election. Three of the officers
referred to are members of the lower
House of the Legislature, and all three
are now in New-Orleans. The others are Parish Judge
Greenwell, Sheriff Heflick and several minor officers.

the police jury, justices of the peace, and constables.
There is on the part of most of them such apprehension
of danger in assuming their duties that, except the Parish
Judge, I do not think any of them will attempt or
could be induced to take his office. The Parish Judge is
a man of courage and coolness, and I cannot tell
whether he will attempt to take his office or not. I have
not seen him recently, and have no definite information
of his purpose. As long as any or all of these officers
choose to refuse to exercise the functions of their office,
I conceive I am not called upon to do anything in the
matter. My instructions cover the following points,
and will be carried out:

That I recognize as legal State officials only such per-
sons as are recognized as such by the recognized execu-
tive or judicial officers of the State; that in the legal
exercise of their duties such officers must not be vio-
lently disturbed or interfered with, and if such violence
occurs it shall be my duty to suppress it; and that my
advice to all persons is, that if any question of right ex-
ists for any person to hold office, that such person shall
be taken before the proper legal tribunals.

The leading Radicals have left. The usual worrying
and harassing of negroes go on without intermission,
but lately no acts of violence have come to my notice.
Such acts are now confined to plundering, with or with-
out some show of legal forms, and driving them from
their homes to seek places to live elsewhere. Very re-
spectfully your obedient servant, LEWIS MERRILL,
Major 7th Cavalry, Commanding.

A FURTHER APPROVAL OF SHERIDAN'S ACTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The following telegram was
sent to Gen. Sheridan to-day:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1875.
To Gen. P. H. Sheridan, New Orleans, La.:
I telegraphed you yesterday, answering your dis-
patch. You seem to fear we will be misled by biased or
partial statements of your acts. Be assured that the
President and Cabinet confide in your wisdom, and rest
in the belief that all acts of yours have been and will be
judicious. This I intended to say in my brief telegram.

WM. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

EXPRESSIONS OF SENTIMENT IN NEW-ORLEANS.

THE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS DENOUNCE SHERI-
DAN'S STATEMENTS—THE HON. R. H. MAIR
EXPLORES THE PEOPLE TO REMAIN QUIET—AN
ADDRESS FROM PROMINENT CLERGYMEN PRO-
CLAIMING SHERIDAN'S ASSERTIONS FALSE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—At a special meeting of
the Board of Underwriters held this day the follow-
ing report of a committee appointed at a previous
meeting was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Board has read with feelings of the
deepest sorrow and mortification, the published inane
dispatch of Gen. P. H. Sheridan to the Honorable Sec-
retary of War, under date of the 4th inst.; that we es-
teem it a wanton, gross, and unjustifiable wrong and
libel on the fair fame of every person in our State and
city. This Board has been established for purely com-
mercial purposes. No political question has ever been
discussed or proposed. But, in view of this criminal
outrage on the best interests of our city, by a stranger
in temporary power, it is not only warranted but de-
mands from us an expression of our unqualified
denial of those vile aspersions upon our
citizens; that we give our assurance
to our brother underwriters at the North and West
that we claim to be true and loyal citizens of the United
States, and as such we are law-abiding and law-abiding
people, and that life and property are as safe with us
as with them, for the truth of which we confidently
appeal to the noble army of Knights Templar from
every State in the Union, who recently visited our city;
that we cannot but express our surprise that any one
occupying the position of Gen. Sheridan should pre-
sume to such knowledge of his alleged important func-
tions during the short time he has been in the South,
and the only excuse we find for such utterances
is the suggestion that comes to us this morning
from New-York that this dispatch was written in
Washington and sent to Gen. Sheridan before he left his
Northern command; that we earnestly appeal to our
Northern brethren, to the Congress of the United States,
to their love of liberty and justice, to afford us such
protection from this present violence, and from any wrong
and violence which may follow, which, as fellow-citizens
of this great country we have a right to demand; that
we cordially endorse the many and patriotic expres-
sions of the Cotton Exchange at their last meeting.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.

THE PEOPLE INVOLUNTARILY TO THE SOUTH.

To the People of Louisiana: In the name of all
that men hold dear and sacred, I implore my fellow-
citizens to avoid by all means the traps which our
enemies and oppressors have deliberately set for us.
Our deliverance from political bondage depends upon
our prudence and forbearance, and a conflict with the
soldiers or authorities would be the ruin of our hopes,
a riveting of our chains. A little more of the heroism,
patience, and forbearance which have already crowned
you with imperishable honor, and aroused the sym-
pathies of the entire country in your favor, and the usurpation
and misrule to which you are now subjected will
have ceased, and you will be once more a free, pros-
perous, and a happy people.

R. H. MAIR,
Chairman of the Committee of Seventy.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

To the American People: Whereas, Gen. Sheridan, now in command of the
Division of the Missouri, under date of the 4th inst., has
addressed a communication to the Hon. W. W. Belknap,
Secretary of War, in which he represents the people of
Louisiana at large as breathing vengeance to all lawful
authorities, and approving of murders and crimes; and
Whereas, he has given to that communication full
publicity;

We, the undersigned, believe it our duty to proclaim
to the whole American people that these charges are
unfounded, unfounded, and erroneous, and can have
no other effect than that of serving the interests of corrupt
politicians, who are at this moment making most ex-
treme efforts to perpetuate their power over the State of
Louisiana.

J. M. PIERCE, Archbishop, New Orleans.

J. P. B. WILHELM, Bishop of Louisiana.

J. K. GUTHRIE, Pastor Temple of St. Paul.

J. C. KENNEL, Bishop of E. C. South.

C. DOLL, Rector St. Joseph's Church.

And many others.

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE SUBJECT—THE ADMINIS-
TRATION SENATORS CONCLUDE TO KEEP SILENT—
AN ATTEMPTED EXPLANATION OF THE CASE BY
MR. WEST—MR. GORDON DEFENDS THE SOUTHERN
PEOPLE FROM THE CHARGE OF BEING SEMI-
BARBARIANS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The debate on the Louisiana
question was renewed to-day in the Senate, and the
crowded galleries gave evidence of the public interest
in the discussion and the expectation of a heated
controversy on the subject. This expectation was
hardly realized, however, as Administration Sena-
tors seemed to have concluded that their best
course would be silence. Mr. West undertook to
explain the case as understood by the Govern-
ment, and produced a note from Gen. Sherman to
Secretary Belknap to prove that the Presi-
dent had acted in the usual manner in
ordering Sheridan to New-Orleans, and had issued
his orders through Gen. Sherman. As the note was
simply an acknowledgment of the receipt of a confi-
dential dispatch, contents not stated, by Sherman
from Belknap, it was not generally accepted as con-
clusive proof that Grant, through the customary
channels, had conveyed his orders to Sheridan. The
great feature of the debate to-day, however, was the
speech of Mr. Gordon, who, smarting under the in-
sulting epithet of "semi-barbarians," as applied to
the Southern people by Mr. Edmunds, in his vindic-
tory remarks yesterday, resented the conclusion that
because murders and outrages had been com-
mitted in many parts of the South, therefore
the whole people should be stigmatized as
thieves and assassins, and be held up for the con-
demnation of the whole world. He answered the
assertion of Mr. Morton that the Southern Associated
Press agents were all liars by retorting that if this
was the case the correspondents of THE NEW-YORK
TRIBUNE, THE NEW-YORK HERALD, and even of Ad-
ministration journals, must be all liars as well, as

their reports agreed with those of the Associated
Press. He reinstated the case of the distribution of
Government bacon without question to Republicans
in an African church. Mr. Gordon's remarks were
listened to with great attention, his friends collect-
ing about him and ex-recessing their satisfaction.

Mr. Edmunds replied with great moderation, in
marked contrast to his speech of yesterday, and ex-
plained that his term "semi-barbarians" referred
to the action of Southerners in rebelling, a question
which Mr. Gordon sensibly refused to discuss, con-
tending himself with reading the report of the re-
marks of Mr. Edmunds, as indicating how great a
desire he must entertain for pacification and good
will. Mr. Gordon, in making some assertions, stated
that he would be "responsible" for them, meaning,
as he afterwards explained, that he believed what
he said to be true on his honor as a Senator and a
man. This expression, Mr. Edmunds, with the too
frequent desire of Republican Senators to misrep-
resent, turned into a declaration that Mr. Gordon
was ready to fight a duel in defense of what he had
said, and gravely and seriously informed him that
the code had not been in force in this Christian
land since the Rebellion.

EXCITEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE LOUISIANA CASE THE CHIEF TOPIC OF DEBATE.

—THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS UNWILLING TO DE-
FEND GRANT AND SHERIDAN—THE DEMOCRATS
OUTSPOKEN AND INDIGNANT—A FEW ADMINIS-
TRATION SUPPORTERS WHO DENOUNCE MESSRS.
PHILIPS AND FOSTER—THEIR RECOMMENDATIONS
NOT LIKELY TO BE REGARDED BY THE ADMINIS-
TRATION—THE HALE RESOLUTION FOR A NEW
ELECTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE VIEWS OF
THE BLAINE PARTY.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Sheridan's startling dis-
patch proposing that a portion of the citizens of
Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas be declared by
resolution of Congress, or by proclamation of the
President, banditti and outlaws, and the reply of
Secretary Belknap approving of his course, excited
members on both sides of the House of Representa-
tives to-day to such an extent that it was
impossible to prevent a discussion of the Louisiana
question, no matter how foreign the subject of consideration might be,
as it was to refrain from talking about the exciting
news in private. As the facts in connection with
this latest outrage become more fully known, the
hesitancy of the Republicans to assume even the
slightest responsibility for Grant's action in the
premises increases. It is almost impossible to find a
man among all the leading Republicans who are
usually so eager to spring to the defense of the Presi-
dent, who will say that he believes there was any
excuse for the use of the military as it was used in
New-Orleans on Monday. Common sense, a respect
for law and the Constitution, triumph over parti-
anship in this case, and while the Administration
men do not condemn they do not openly approve.
Among the Democrats there is no reserve;
every one is outspoken and indignant. Southern
men ask, almost in despair, "Will the people of
the North permit this thing to go on? Will they sit
still and see our State Governments trampled under
foot? If they do, then nothing but ruin, anarchy,
and despotism await us." "I hope that the Legis-
lature of New-York, Pennsylvania, and of other
great Northern States, will speak out on this subject,"
said an influential member from Alabama, "and their
resolutions should be followed by indignation meet-
ings all over the North. The danger that is now
threatening is not a danger to us of the South alone.
If the army can interfere in the organization of the
Legislature in Louisiana, it can do the same in
New-York should the occasion arise or the exigencies
of a party demand it. For this reason I say that
you of the North are just as much interested in pre-
venting, at this time, the establishment of so dan-
gerous a precedent."

Mr. Cox, in conversation, said he believed that
the spirit of Camaraderie still survived in this country,
and that the Administration would hear from the
people on the subject very speedily. Other Demo-
crats expressed similar sentiments, and they feel
greatly encouraged to find the press of the
country, without regard to party, so generally
condemning the President's action. The interview
with Mr. Phelps of the Louisiana Committee, printed
in THE TRIBUNE to-day, has been read here with
the greatest interest, and his statement of the facts
settled by the visit of the Committee has been the
subject of very general discussion. A few who re-
flect the views of the Administration denounce the
Committee, and it is reported on the best authori-
ties that the President and the majority of his
Cabinet have no confidence in either Mr. Phelps or
Mr. Foster, and will not be in the least guided by
what they may report or recommend. Both of these
men are too honest and have on more than one occa-
sion shown too much disposition to rate justice, hon-
esty and right above party exigencies, to make their
testimony of any value at the White House.

The Louisiana question was first brought into
the House by Mr. Hale of Maine, who introduced a
resolution declaring that a new election was necessary
in order to restore peace and order in the State, and
directing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill
for that purpose forthwith. The reading of this
resolution put every man on the qui re. A score of
members sprang to their feet and demanded recog-
nition by the Speaker. Mr. Willard said that he
should not object to the reference of the resolution
to a committee, but that while he believed the con-
dition of affairs in New-Orleans demanded immedi-
ate attention, he was not willing that the House
should declare that it had any constitutional right
to order a new election in any State. Mr. Kasson
said that he should object because he was unwilling
that a debate should be precipitated before the re-
turn of the Committee. Mr. Hale replied that the
impotency of any committee to propose a solution
of this difficulty was shown by the fact that the
most high-handed proceedings had taken place in
the very presence of the Committee. Mr. Kasson
insisted on his objection, which was sustained by the
Speaker, while Mr. Eldridge and other Democrats
attempted to ask Mr. Hale who was responsible for
these high-handed proceedings, the Speaker's gavel
drowning their voices. Mr. Hale then gave notice
that on Monday he should move to suspend the
rules and pass his resolution, and Mr. Cox gave
another that he should ask for a vote on a resolution
ordering the withdrawal of troops.

The Hale resolution is generally looked upon as
reflecting the opinions of the Blaine party among
the Republicans, that is, of those who look to him
for advice and leadership. They are tired and sick
of the Louisiana scandal, and especially of the
latest phase of it, and will correct it if it can pos-
sibly be done. They are not anxious for an issue
with Grant, but nobody can foresee what may take
place if the present policy of the Administration is
persisted in.

Later in the afternoon the debate on this subject
broke out again, and continued for more than an
hour. The House was in Committee of the Whole
on the Fortification Appropriation bill, and Mr.
Willard made a five minutes speech opposing the
general principle of constantly appropriating money
for these works which were never completed and
never would be, so long as Congress continued to
vote money for them. The discussion on this
question covered about the same ground that is
gone over every year when this bill comes up. There were customary
explanations, and the whole amounted to nothing.
While the members were talking on this subject,
Mr. Willard dropped a remark which was misunder-
stood, and which called forth from Mr. Cox a very
unfair attack upon Mr. Willard, who has always

been Seventh Party.

THE PACIFIC MAIL INQUIRY.

MORE PAYMENTS TRACED.

EXAMINATION OF CHARLES ABERT, THE COMPANY'S
FIRST AGENT AT WASHINGTON—THE PAYMENT
OF \$75,000 ACCOUNTED FOR—CONGRESSMAN
SCHUMAKER, CONGRESSMAN-ELECT KING, A. H.
WHITING, R. D. IRWIN, AND CHARLES ABERT THE
RECEIVERS—THE WITNESS REFUSES TO GIVE
THE NAMES OF THE PERSONS ON HIS LIST—CON-
GRESSMEN PARSONS AND SCHUMAKER TO AP-
PEAR TO-DAY.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Ways and Means Com-
mittee is gradually narrowing the circle within
which are the facts as to the corrupt passage of the
increased Pacific Mail subsidy. An important wit-
ness in the person of Charles Abert was examined
this morning. He is an obscure lawyer of Mont-
gomery County, Maryland, who was formerly an
agent of the Pacific Mail Company in this city, and
one of the last men who would naturally be chosen
for the work he was set to do. He is said to be a
relative of Mr. Irwin, and appeared very well as a
witness. The result of his testimony is important
only in accounting for the disbursement of another
\$100,000 of the lobby fund. This enables the money
to be traced as follows:

To John G. Schumaker, then ex-Congressman
and now a member of the present House.....\$275,000
To William S. King, Postmaster of the House
at the time, and member-elect of the
XLIVth Congress.....115,000
To A. H. Whiting, brother-in-law of ex-
Senator Cole of California, who was at the
time of the passage of the subsidy Chair-
man of the Senate Appropriations Com-
mittee.....100,000
To Richard B. Irwin, the San Francisco
Agent of the Company, who was sent here
to engineer the subsidy.....100,000
To Charles Abert, the witness of to-day.....125,000

Total.....\$715,000
What any one of these men did with the money,
the Committee has not ascertained, nor has it traced
the remaining large amount brought here by others
and expended to secure the subsidy; but only
\$375,000 remains to be discovered of the \$750,000
originally said to have been used to pass the bill.

The Committee came nearer knowing what Mr.
Abert did with his share of the "swag" than what
any other of the disbursement agents did with theirs.
He acknowledged that he acted as such disbursement
agent to the extent of \$100,000, and subsequently he
acknowledged to having received in all between
\$125,000 and \$150,000, which he disbursed under the
direction of Mr. Irwin. This money he paid out at
different times between Feb. 2 and July 1, 1872, the
increased subsidy bill having been passed in May,
1872. He received \$100,000 in cash on May 22d, and he
disbursed the money to 15 or 20 persons. He was
asked to name the persons, but declined to do so,
placing himself squarely on his privileges as an attor-
ney. He said, however, that he had been called be-
fore Mr. Irwin had been examined, he should have had
no hesitation in giving the names of the persons
who received the money, but that as Mr. Irwin, his
principal, had declined to testify as to the disposition
of the money he thought his duty to his principal
would prevent him from testifying. He said further that he had called on his client, and
failed to obtain his consent to reveal the facts to the
committee. He had, however, written to Reverdy
Johnson for an opinion as to the rights of an attor-
ney in such cases, and he should be guided by that.
Mr. Abert said that many of the persons he had paid
by the direction of Mr. Irwin he had never seen
before or since the time of payment, but he had
required that such persons should be "identified." The
payments were made mostly in Mr. Irwin's
rooms without the presence of witnesses. He was
careful to say that none of the money went to any
member of either Congress. He said he had a list
of the names of those he paid, and that he took
receipts from them, which he forwarded to Mr.
Irwin as vouchers, showing that he had disposed of
the money as directed. He had said previously
that he was employed by Mr. Irwin as his counsel,
and received from \$5,000 to \$7,000 for his services.
He had been agent of the Company since 1850, and
when it was proposed to apply for an increased
subsidy he was offered by Mr. Stockwell, President
of the Company, \$1,000 in cash, and \$30,000 if the
subsidy was obtained. He received the first-
named sum, but he was superseded by Mr. Irwin before
the subsidy passed, and he never received the con-
tingent fee. Upon his discharge he was employed
by Mr. Irwin personally.

A very brisk cross-examination was conducted by
Mr. Dawes for the purpose of learning the names of
those who received the money, but no developments
were made. He asked many questions as to the size
of the bills Irwin paid out, his object no doubt being
to learn if nearly all of the money disbursed was not
in \$1,000 bills. He, the witness, said there were
several notes of that denomination, but he did not know
how many.

It is said that the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House
and his clerk will be called to show what persons
deposited and had exchanged with him \$1,000 bills
at the time the payments were made. Mr. Abert
was not discharged as a witness, and was directed to
examine his papers and memoranda, so that he might
be ready when called upon again. Mr. Parsons and
Mr. Schumaker have notified to the Committee that
they will be ready to appear to-morrow at 10 o'clock,
to which time the Committee adjourned.

R. D. IRWIN SENTENCED FOR CONTEMPT.

THE CASE QUIETLY DISPOSED OF BY THE HOUSE—
UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORT TO HAVE HIM CON-
FINED IN BETTER QUARTERS THAN THE COMMON
JAIL—THE PROSECUTION IN THE COURTS WILL
PROBABLY AMOUNT TO NOTHING.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The arraignment of Mr. R.
D. Irwin, the witness in the Pacific Mail investiga-
tion, which took place just before the adjournment
of the House, caused less of a stir than had been
anticipated. He gave his reasons for refusing to an-
swer the questions asked him substantially as he had
previously given them to the Committee, and then
the customary resolutions were passed. A faint
attempt was made by Messrs. Garfield, Maynard,
and Eldridge to have his place of confinement
fixed at some other place than the common jail, but
with no effect. After the matter was disposed of,
the Speaker asked the opinion of the House whether
it was his duty to submit the case to the
District Attorney, for presentation to the
Grand Jury, and as the House took no action,
he will probably do so. The prosecution in the
courts of this District can amount to nothing. It
has been shown by experience that as the law now
reads there is no court in this District having juris-
diction of such cases, and that while Mr. Irwin may
and probably will be indicted, the indictment is
sure to be quashed by the Court. After the pro-
ceedings Mr. Irwin returned to his hotel, where two
policemen were placed near his room by the direc-
tion of the Sergeant-at-Arms, in whose custody the
prisoner has been placed.

EX-POSTMASTER KING'S WHEREABOUTS UN-
KNOWN.

(GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Sergeant-at-Arms
Ordway is still unable to reach ex-Postmaster King of
the House of Representatives with the summons to re-
appear before the Ways and Means Committee. Mr.
King is reported to have been at Buffalo last Monday
night, and is now supposed to be somewhere in Central
New-York.

THE DEBT OF ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 6.—The House to-day
passed the Senate's joint resolution, instructing the
State Board of Finance to correspond with the holders
of State bonds, with a view of liquidating the indebtedness.

An amendment was made, authorizing the Board to call
a convention of the bondholders.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY DEFEATED.

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT MACMAHON TO THE
ASSEMBLY URGING THE CONSIDERATION OF
CONSTITUTIONAL MEASURES—REJECTION OF A
MOTION SUPPORTED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO
GIVE PRIORITY TO THE SECOND CHAMBER BILL.
—PROBABLE RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1875.

President MacMahon sent a message to the Assem-
bly to-day urgently requesting the following legisla-
tion:

First: The passage of a bill creating a Second Chamber.
Second: Provision for the maintenance of the status
quo until 1880 in the event of MacMahon's death before
the expiration of his term of office.

Third: That when the Second Chamber is organized,
both Chambers decide upon a definitive Government to
succeed the Septennate.

The President in the course of the message says:
I have instructed the Government to ask you to place
the bill for the creation of a second Chamber on the
order of the day for one of your next sittings. Con-
servative interests must imperatively demand its
adoption. The point relating to the transmission of
powers after 1880 must be as promptly settled. It
ought to be so regulated as to leave to future Assem-
blies complete liberty to determine the form of govern-
ment.

At the opening of the session of the Assembly
to-day the Government bill for instituting an in-
quiry into the state of Algeria was rejected by a
large majority.

After the reading of the President's message, M.
Batie moved that the Constitutional bills be
placed on the order of the day after the Army bill,
and that priority of consideration be given to the
Second Chamber bill.

M. Laboulaye of the Left Center demanded pri-
ority for the bill on the Organization of the Presi-
dential Powers.

M. Chabaud-Latour, Minister of the Interior, en-
ergetically supported M. Batie's motion.

The House divided and Batie's motion was re-
jected by a vote of 250 Yeas to 420 Nays.

The majority was composed of all the sections of
the Left, the Legitimists, and the Bonapartists.

The Assembly subsequently decided, without op-
position, to place the Constitutional bills on the
order of the day after the Army bill, which will be